

This document is hereby reclassified  
 CONFIDENTIAL in accordance with the  
 letter of 16 October 1978 from the  
 Director of Central Intelligence to the  
 Archivist of the United States.  
 Next Review Date: 2008

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY Rumania

DATE DISTR. 12 September 1950

SUBJECT Ploesti Bridge Crude Oil Refinery

NO. OF PAGES 2

PLACE  
ACQUIREDNO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)DATE OF  
INFO.SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

50X1-HUM

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE  
 OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT OF  
 U. S. C. 18 AND 50, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION  
 OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PRO-  
 HIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The Ploesti Bridge Refinery was formerly owned by the Concordia Oil Company under the name of Vega Refinery. It was expropriated under the Industrial Nationalization Act, dated 11 June 1948. The present designation was assigned to the plant by the Rumanian Government in the fall of 1948. The work force consists of about 100 employees and workers.
2. The refinery is located at the northern edge of the town of Ploesti, west of the Ploesti-Paulesti-Tintea-Baicoi highway, about 2,600 feet west of the Ploesti-Valeni de Munte railroad line. The Ploesti-Tintea-Baicoi highway serves as access road to the plant. There is no railroad spur track available. The plant area covers approximately 1,650 by 1,000 feet.
3. The buildings and technical installations of the plant are as follows:
  - a. Three pumphouses, of concrete construction, at 100-foot intervals, 65 feet by 26 feet by 23 feet each. Two electric rotary pumps, each driven by a separate Gold-Duplex type 80 atmosphere electric motor with a capacity of 30 cubic meters per hour, are installed in each pumphouse. These pumps were supplied by the Soviet Union in 1947, but are of British origin, having been supplied by Great Britain to the Soviet Union during the war to be installed in the Baku oil fields where they were not needed.
  - b. A mechanical workshop, concrete constructed, 130 feet by 26 feet by 20 feet, equipped with miscellaneous machine tools such as milling and boring machines, lathes, and welding apparatus (most of which are of outmoded design).
  - c. A boilerhouse, a concrete building 130 feet by 26 feet by 20 feet, equipped with two outmoded 11-atmosphere Cornwall boilers.
  - d. An electric workshop and storage section, a concrete building 130 feet by 26 feet by 20 feet. The switchboard of the electric measuring apparatus of the refinery is installed in the electric repair shop. The storage section is in the southern third of the building. Tools, spare valves and miscellaneous checking and measuring apparatus are stored there.
  - e. The concrete refinery building, 200 feet by 40 feet by 26 feet, with

50X1-HUM

CLASSIFICATION

SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

**CONFIDENTIAL**

STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB																
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI																

EXCISED BEFORE PUBLIC RELEASE OF THIS DOCUMENT

50X1-HUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 2 -

50X1-HUM

a single cooling tower on the southeastern side of each building (sic). The refining units for cracking follow the "Truevapor Phase" (sic) system.

- f. The administrative building is a one-story concrete structure, 200 feet by 40 feet. The pipeline administration is on the first floor and the central office of the Baicai-Constanta pipeline is on the second floor.
4. One group of six 1,200 cubic meter sheet metal tanks arranged in one row is located on the northern side of the refinery at distances of from 230 to 260 feet from the concrete fencing of the plant area and 165 feet from the refinery building. Another group of four 1,200 cubic meter tanks is located in the southern part of the refinery at a distance of about 165 feet from the concrete fencing. Two 2,200 cubic meter tanks are situated east of the refinery. One 3,000 cubic meter tank is located between the two 2,200 cubic meter tanks east of the administration building. The refinery is connected with the Baicai-Constanta trunk pipeline, which crosses the northeastern corner of the refinery area.
5. The capacity of the refinery was about 1,650 tons of crude oil per day in 1943. As a consequence of war damages and bad work organization, production decreased after 1944 and was as low as about 1,100 tons per 24 hours in 1948.\* Increase of production is possible and is scheduled in the working plan of the Government. The following yields are obtained by refining the crude oil: gasoline 18 percent, Diesel oil 22 percent, heavy gas oil 18 percent, heavy kerosene 10 percent, light kerosene 10 percent, asphalt 10 percent, waste 12 percent. All the yields serve internal consumption. The shipments are carried out by rail. The railroad tank cars are loaded at the Teleajen loading platform near the Floesti-Teleajen refinery. The products are carried to the loading platform via the pipeline.
- ☐ Comment: The capacity of the refinery is too low. The capacity of the refinery was about 1.5 million tons and the cracking capacity about 230,000 tons per year in 1939. According to the Moniteur, 1946, Nos. 10 and 12, the annual capacity was approximately 1,060,000 and the cracking capacity about 250,000 tons per year in 1946.

50X1-HUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

**CONFIDENTIAL**